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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for New must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

THE BUN, New York city.

CCAT, NEWA.—The City and Suburban News Burcan of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The President's Trust and His Yacht The Philadelphia Times prints this intermating item of naval intelligence:

" It is understood that the President's yach selug repaired at the Norfolk Navy Yard and Stited for a summer cruise, will take the President and his physician to Buzzard's Bay next month, and that Shereafter the Secretary of the Navy will use the Dolphin for a cruise to Northern and Eastern navy yards ons, in order to make his annual personal in pection of their condition.

The Dolphin is not the "President's There is no such vessel as a President's yacht" in the official register of ships of the United States navy. In that ist the Dolphin is classed as a despatel boat, and that is what she is. peremonial occasions, such, for example, as the great naval review in the Hudson River two years ago, when the President of the United States is officially present as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the Dolphin is properly at his disposal, being the ship in the navy best suited for that particular service.

While there is nothing improbable in the report that the Dolphin, of 1,486 tons disacement and 2,258 indicated horse power, s now being put in shape for the transportation of Mr. CLEVELAND from Washington to Buzzard's Bay, in his private capacity as summer traveller, the fact remains that such misuse of Government property is indefensible, illegal, and indecent.

There was a good deal of this mixing of public opportunities with private conrenience during Gen. GRANT's term of office, but nothing more openly defiant of law and precedent, or more scandalous in \$ts effect upon the public mind, than that which has occurred during the Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND, the man who has at different times ostentatiously professed the entiment set forth in slightly varying form in these extracts from his writings:

"Public officials are the trustees of the people." Public officers are the servants of the people."

The people pay the wages of the public employees. "We the trustees and agents of our fellow citizens.
"Your Chief Magistrate exercises a public trust." "Let it be said of us that we faithfully administered

our trust."
"The office of Chief Magistrate is the repository of the people's trust."
"The high office I, for the time being, hold in trust

for the American people."
"We must not permit grasping selfishness to influ Buce us in the care of our trust." Christianity results in the most scrupulous fidelity

Danger lurks in the growing tendency of to day to regard public office as something which may be ad-ministered for private ends, instead of being received

We might continue these extracts, but It is not necessary. The sentiment unctuously mouthed or laboriously penned on so many occasions, has never prevented Mr. CLEVELAND from making free use, for his personal convenience or enjoyment, whenever so disposed, of the Violet, the Maple, the John D. Rodgers, the Dolphin, or any other article of the public property which as Chief Magistrate he holds in trust for public uses and the Government service. Bring up the Dolphin! All aboard for Buzzard's Bay!

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

The Presbyterian General Assembly meets years ago the Old School and New School divisions of the denomination were reunited after thirty-one years of separation. They had parted in 1838 because of differences in doctrine and church polity, which now seem trivial as compared with the existing disagreement, and in regard to which there is not now enough interest to provoke controversy. The bld points of dispute concerned chiefly the atonement, whether it was general or particular, and the treatment of the Congregational churches. Now the cause of division is disagreement as to the validity of the very foundation of the Christian faith itself, or whether the Bible is infallible in its truth and absolute in its authority, as the inspired Word of GoD.

Thus the present difference is infinitely more important than the old, which was over doctrinal questions that seem to this generation of Presbyterians metaphysical only, yet it has not produced any formal division in the denomination. Since it has arisen the great majority of the General Assembly has always been composed of straight-out believers in the complete infallibility of the Bible, and undoubtedly they will be in control at Pittsburgh. Yet they have not crushed out the rebellion against that authority. Dr. BRIGGS and Dr. SMITH, its leaders, have been suspended from the ministry, but neither they nor their followers who include many of the most prominent ministers and laymen of the denomination, have recanted their heretical These are still taught in the Union Theological Seminary, a nominally Presbyterian school of divinity, and are held more or less openly by some of the most influential Presbyterian pastors of this and other cities. The rebels make no sign of relenting, and they will be represented in the present General Assembly by advocates or apologists of conspicuous ability and wide influence.

Believers in the Bible and critics the Bible as sharing the fallibility of all human productions, will sit side by side as legislators for the Presbyterian Church; and there is no probability that the sessions will end in any positive split between the two parties. Neither will yield, and the great issue will continue open; for, apparently, there is no chance that the conservative majority will use its power to drive out the unbelievers. It is questionable whether the subject will not occupy very secondary place in the dis cussions, as compared with the other meetings which have been held since it was brought into prominence. Very likely an effort will be made to depose Dr. BRIGGS and Dr. SMITH from the ministry, inasmuch as the discipline of a mere suspension has not induced them to make any recantation of their infidelity; but presumably those who are disposed to go so far, will not be more than a few of the believing and conservative majority. Such a course would be an incentive to war. It

considerable, if not a large secession from the Presbyterian Church. Three General Assemblies have proclaimed belief in the absolute infallibility of Scripture as the imperative standard. It is the foundation upon which is based the whole Westminster Confession, to which every minister and every theological teacher must solemnly pledge allegiance; but it cannot be enwithout splitting the denomiforced nation, for that belief is rejected either openly or secretly by many Presbyterians, including both ministry and laity, and some of the most influential of each. This infidelity, too, is especially rife in the great cities, where the largest material wealth of the denomination is, and threats have been made that if its leaders suffer extreine ecclesiastical punishment, its present liberal contributions to organized Presbyterian agencies will be withdrawn.

Hence the infidels and the faithful are likely to continue to commune together in the same Church. One Presbyterian theological seminary will go on teaching that the Bible is the wholly and particularly inspired Word of God, absolute and unerring in its truth, and another will instruct its students that it is criticisable as a production marred by human error and ignorance, and disfigured by false pretence, priestly trickery, and demonstrated contradictions. Because the Bible says a thing is so, these latter-day critics do not believe it, if it disapproves itself to their judgment or conflicts with the established conclusions of scholarship and science. Like Dr. HEBER NEWTON, they claim the right to disagree with Moses, Daniel, St. Mat-THEW, and St. PAUL. They speak of the prophets and apostles as reporters liable to make errors and to draw unjustifiable inferences. Of course, until this question is settled there will be a blight upon Christian missions, and the vitality of Presbyterian churches will be low; yet there are no signs of its settlement. The BRIGGS party has taken no backward step, but is as confident as ever that it will come out the winner.

This General Assembly of a Church so far divided as to the very foundation of its faith, will seek to extend this outward and fictitious unity. It will endeavor to bring about a federation of the many branches into which the Presbyterianism of this country is divided; and a plan for such a combination has already been agreed upon by a committee representing eight of them. Under this scheme the separate organizations will retain their individuality, but they will unite in a Federal Council for cooperation in home and foreign missionary efforts, and to concentrate their influence "in the maintenance of the truth that our nation is a Protestant Christian nation, and of all that is therein involved." But what is Protestantism without absolute belief in the Bible, the source whence its faith and practice are drawn? Until, therefore, the question of the authority of the Bible is settled, and so long as the existing division on the subject continues, the proposed federation will be a mere semblance of unity, and the influence it is expected to exert will be dissipated. First of all that issue must be met and decided.

Warring Republicans.

The relation which the two factions of New York city Republicans now bear to each other, is rather amusing than terrifying to the great and renowned but temporarily prostrate Democracy of this town. Onone side are the advocates of STRONG, commanded by conspicuously prominent members of the Union League Club, by Ohio men, by the Majors, Colonels, and Corporals of STRONG's municipal staff, by sundry civilian officers appointed by the Mayor, and by a large number of recently non-resident Commissioners belonging to the staff of the reform régime.

On the other side are the PLATT regulars. the advocates and supporters of the cause and expectations of the Tioga chief, dominant in Republican politics throughout the State if not here, and eager for an opportunity to smash, crush, and permanently de-

Whenever there is a meeting of the Republican County Committee, as there is each month, two preliminary meetings are held of the rival Republican factions, the STRONG-BROOKFIELD men on the one side and the PLATT-PATTERSON men on the other. They meet to devise methods for circumventing not the common Democratic enemy. but their Republican adversaries. The menace which impends over the heads of both is the threat of some delegate to offer a resolution commending the administration of the Ohio Colonel. Such a resolution the STRONG-BROOKFIELD men deprecate, for they are fearful that it would not be adopted. The PLATT-PATTERSON men have constantly in stock and on draught, or on tap, so to speak, a resolution denouncing the administration of the Ohio Colonel, but they also are apprehensive that it might not receive the requisite majority of the delegates' votes. This is certainly a peculiar and paradoxical condition of affairs between local Republican factions, in the first six months of the term of the first Republican Mayor elected in New York in thirty-four years. The uncertainty of it recalls the familiar story of two antagonists who did not begin to fight for the reason, assigned by a disinterested bystander, that "one was afraid to,

and the other dar's'nt." Hardly less amusing than this complication between the warring factions of our local Republican statesmen is another, a marvel, an engima, a paradox, a phenomenon among politicians. Although the STRONG-BROOKFIELD Republicans have and have been having all the patronage and the benefits of the present administration, and their adversaries none of them, the former are gradually losing ground as they enjoy these advantages, whereas the PLATT-PATTERSON Republicans have been gaining. It is some what as if two men should sit down at a table and one of them should be generously supplied by a partial and sympathetic waiter with the delicacies, luxuries, and substantial fare of the establishment while his neighbor is restricted to a formal perusal of the bill of fare, and this condition continuing, the man whose appetite is satiated should appear to be on the verge of a collapse from starvation, and the man who has nothing to eat should revive and be content. Nothing similar has been observed

in the field of our politics for many years. To what further odd and grotesque complications the present factional differences of our Republican friends in the Republican County Committee, will lead the Republican party of New York before 1896 it is impossible to predict with accuracy. The only visible duty of the two factions in the County Committee is to watch each other, and do nothing else. Already, as one result of their mutual idleness, the Mugwump civil service men have invaded and captured the most important local department, and non-residents from distant points and remote places appear to have control of all the would compel disruption, or at least a places which the civil service men have

not preëmpted. The monthly meetings of the Republican County Committee, it ought to be added, are made more diverting than might otherwise be the case, by a peculiar regulation established by the Committee of 30, of which W. L. STRONG was a member. So soon as a member of the County Committee is appointed to an office his place becomes vacant. The present County Committee is pretty evenly divided be tween the two factions. If, therefore, Mayor STRONG should endeavor to reward the fidelity and requite the allegiance of his party friends in that committee, he would weaken their voting strength to a corresponding extent. The only feasible way in which, under this extraordinary regulation established by the Committee of 20, it could break down the PLATT-PATTERSON contingent, would be by a generous recognition of its members and the appointment of many of them to office. Obviously, that is not the plan for dealing with one's political antagonists which an Oblo statesman could approve, and thus it is evident that, if there is no change in the present situation, the PLATT men will ultimately dominate it, and this can only be prevented by a grim determination of the Mayor to recognize them to the neglect of his own supporters!

Did any one ever see anything like this before?

Literary Labor. In an essay in the Forum, Mr. FREDERICE HARRISON says that the late ANTHONY TROL-LOPE once told him that he began his literary work at half past five o'clock every morning, and "for three hours I regularly pro duce 250 words every quarter of an hour." That is, he composed at the rate of 1,000 words an hour. Mr. TROLLOPE must have written with surprising rapidity if he wrote long hand; and he must have thought in haste if he wrote shorthand. An expert penman may write over 1,000 words an hour all day long if he has not to concoct the thought as he wields the pen; but for a man to write and to think up 1,000 words each hour for three hours running, every morning, just after getting out of bed, we mean words with good solid thought in them, is too much. A thinker, if he be a quick thinker, may dictate 1,000 or more words an hour to a stenographer. as he is relieved from the manual labor of writing, and has merely to operate the "think thing," as the brain has been called by a German philosopher; but even that is a pretty hard job, and cannot be kept up all day with advantage to the readers of the thinker's thoughts.

One of the fastest writers and thinkers whom we know of was DUMAS the elder, a Paris octoroon, who wrote plays and novels full of light thought, but even he could not cover his paper as rapidly as TROLLOPE told HARRISON he covered it. At one time DUMAS got into a scrape, and was hauled up before the tribunal for making an engagement to furnish more manuscript, within a given time, than even a rapid penman could copy without working his think thing. And what happened? Why, the Frenchman confessed that he always made liberal use of the talents of a lot of thinkers whom he hired to write and think for him.

Another very fast writer and thinker, an American, was the late Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS BROOKS of Boston, a brilliant pulpit orator; but we doubt whether he ever wrote for hours as rapidly as TROLLOPE told HARRISON it was his habit to write.

We should say that a writer and thinker who can think and write daily as many as 2,000 words worth reading, must be one who knows a good deal, thinks easily, and writes fully as fast as any thinker ought ever to write. It were well for him, too, that his manuscript should not be revised by a critical editor, destitute of fear.

The Leland Stanford, Jr., University,

We have before us the Register for 1894-95 of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, which was formally opened to students on Oct. 1, 1891. This institution, which was founded in 1885 for the coëdumolish the STRONG administration, and to cation of students of both sexes by reduce its present leaders and abettors to the late Senator STANFORD and his JANE LATHROP nificently endowed with three estates comprising nearly one hundred thousand acres of productive land in California. Moreover, by the will of Mr. STANFORD it received two and a half million dollars, but this bequest is not as yet available. The university is sumptuously installed on the Palo Alto estate in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, some thirty-three miles southeast of San Francisco. Besides two large outlying dormitories, a majestic museum and separate gymnasiums for male and female students, the buildings thus far completed include a striking central group built of buff sandstone, facing a paved court which is 586 feet long by 246 feet wide, and comprises three and a quarter acres. The staff of instructors and other officers already numbers more than 100, and there are now 815 undergraduates, besides 285 graduate and special students. Tuition in all the departments of the univer sity is free, but in the year 1895-96 registration fees will be charged of \$10 per semester for graduate and undergraduate students, and of \$15 per semester for special students, in addition to which those taking laboratory courses will pay for the materials used. We are told that the entire expenses of the student, exclusive of clothing and railway fares, need not exceed \$225 to \$300

> It is when we examine the conditions fo admission, the courses of undergraduate study, and the degrees conferred, that we discern room for an improvement, which, while fulfilling equally well the broad purpose of the founders, would reflect more distinction on the splendidly endowed institution. At present its administrators seem to overlook the fact that the credit accruing from a degree conferred by a given university is never greater than that attaching to the narrowest and easiest course of study that leads up to it. This is the reason that the A. B. degree bestowed by Harvard has lost caste, since it has been possible to gain it without any knowledge of the Greek language and literature. There is but one first degree conferred by the Leland Stanford. Jr., University, that, namely, of bachelor of arts; but this is given indiscriminately to those who have mastered what is tradi tionally known as a university course, and to those who have received merely a high-school education. An inspection of the requirements for admission to this institution, and of the subsequent curricula, will show that it is possible to enter and to proceed to an A. B. degree without any knowledge of Greek, of Latin, or of mathematics. As might have been expected, the possibility of securing an A. B. degree without displaying an acquaintance with any one of the three difficult subjects which are made indispensable prerequisites of such a diploma at al most all the high-class seats of learning in the Eastern States, has caused the great majority of the students at Leland Stanford. Jr., to avoid those important constituents

Register the 728 male and 878 female students are classified according to the major subjects which they select as the central or determining features of their courses of study. It appears from this list that only 17 students out of the whole number have selected Greek; only 69 Latin, and but 83 mathematics.

We would by no means insist that no

young men or young women should be ad-

mitted to a university, unless they possessed

a knowledge of Greek. We would even ac quiesce in their admission upon conditions as easy as those which obtain at Leland Stanford, Jr. What we object to is the procurement of university degrees upon false pretences. A diploma, unless it is to become a laughing stock, should indicate, as faithfully as possible, the kind and amount of knowledge which its recipient has acquired. At Harvard, under the present régime, an A. B. degree may mean that the holder knows Greek, or it may not; and from what has been said already, it is evident that the same degree from the Leland Stanford, Jr., may mean a good deal, or mean next to nothing. Now, without altering by one iota the requirements for admission, or the courses of undergraduate study, the credit and the usefulness of the institution so magnificently launched by the late Senator STANFORD might be signally enhanced. How? Simply by following the example set by some eminent universities in the Eastern States, and instituting, in addition to the degree of bachelor of arts, the degrees of bachelor of philosophy, bachelor of science, and bachelor of letters. Under this straightforward and honest system, each degree represents a definite academic value, and nobody is taken in. To obtain an A. B. degree a student must offer both Latin and Greek for admission, and, after entrance, must pursue the so-called classical course Those who offer Latin, but not Greek, for admission can pursue the so-called Latin-scientific course and secure the degree of bachelor of philosophy. To those who present neither Latin nor Greek, but are strong in mathematics, the scientific course lies open, leading to the degree of bachelor of science. For those who have no acquaintance with the classical tongues and who are also weak in mathematics, there would be left a course in literature and history, culminating in the degree of bachelor of letters. The adoption of such a discriminative system should the more commend itself to the authorities of Leland Stanford, Jr., because they have already made judicious arrangements for the bestowal of the higher degrees of master

of arts and doctor of philosophy.

Here's Health to Our Jolly Tars! And now the Amphitrite joins the throng of naval attendants at floral fairs. This is the season of outdoor festivities, at least in southern latitudes, and our officers and sailors will have their share of them. The Raleigh and the Atlanta, ordered away from the Gulf and from the disagreeable turmoils in Cuba and Nicaragua, were, as we noted the other day, directed to stop at Tybee Roads, off Savannah. where a flower show is going on. Naval uniforms, accordingly, are now adding to the picturesqueness of the scene. But while these vessels will remain miles away from the city itself, the newest of our doubleturret monitors, the Amphitrite, now making her first trip, is also bound for Savannah, to reach the city while the flower show is still going on. Thus three war ships will assist at the pleasant ceremonies.

This fact recalls that the Olympia's first voyage, undertaken earlier in the season, was also to a flower show, held at Santa Barbara, where, under orders, she remained for several weeks. Preparations for sending the New York and the Columbia to Kiel next week go on apace, and thus the hardships of naval life have their occasiona pleasant compensations.

The advanced age of the patient, 86 years, is against his recovery.—Desputch in THE SER. Perhaps not. Think of the numerous cente narians yet alive and happy, of whose doings we print accounts frequently. Lots of them are sound in health and gay in spirit.

We do not see that the Agricultural Department ought to need any large force of officeholders to "investigate the present condition of our American forests, for the purpose of securing data of all the economic species of trees and the value of woodlands." A great deal of such information upon the subject as may be desirable has already been collected, and can be found in State reports. We feel sure that nearly all the States possess reports about the condition of their forests; and it would be easy for Secretary Monton to run through them, perhaps with the help of a newspap reporter, who could gather together their data." In this State, for example, he can find at Albany plenty of official documents about the forests of the State. These documents can easily be forwarded from Albany to Washington by express. Not a single addition to the force of officeholders, or even the smallest appropriation from the Treasury, is needed in this case. The expense ought not to be over \$50, in

The Ancient Order of Hibernians is free from most of the unhappy disputes that so often affect some other Irish-American societies. The spirit of harmony that pervades the National Convention of the order now in session here is an augury of the best kind. In the work of assisting old Ireland and promoting her liberation, all men of Irish birth or lineage must stand together as they stood in the days of BRIAN BORU or of ART MCMURROUGH.

At the meeting of the New York Presbytery on Monday there was a debate over the policy of continuing the grant of \$500 a year to the East Harlem Presbyterian Church; but the money was granted after the pastor of the hurch, the Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, had offered to furnish "statistics showing that souls were saved in that church at much less cost per capita than in any other Presbyterian church in the city." This was business indeed, business without grace; and yet one of the most important features of a business statement was left out by the pastor. He did not give the evidence which any cautious mercantile firm would require before completing a moneyed transaction. The saved ouls ought to have been produced, or at least their affidavits.

We wonder that, in the course of the debate over the cash grant, some one of the ministers did not make inquiry as to the average cost of saving souls, per capita, in East Harlem under which was only \$500, the Rev. Dr. PATTERSON ought to be required to furnish verified statistical returns at the next meeting.

We were surprised to read the remarks of that member of the Presbytery who argued that the Rev. Dr. PATTERSON'S work did not warran any further outlay, because he "preached over the heads of his people," and who ended by saying, " In plain words, he is a misfit where he is." We have found it hard to make out the bearing of some of the utterances at the Presbytery meet ing; but it seems to us that a reasonable being may properly infer from them, and from the grant of \$500, that any East Harlem minis who would save sours cheaply ought to preach over their heads

We wholly disbelieve in the rightfulnes of arresting those Indians at the Rose bud Agency, South Dakota, who are charged with marrying otherwise than by white man's law. Our despatch about them says that "they of a liberal education. On page 161 of the have no legal wives except by Indian custom.

Well, if they are wedded, Indian custom, that ought to suffice, unless they marry too much. It is best to deal leniently with people who had their own marriage customs long before our race interfered with them. "The deputy mar-shals," says our despatch, "want to secure fees for arresting them." It were better to turn these deputies out of office than to stir up a row by trying to enforce white man's marriage customs against Indian. Why not make Indian dress like Mayor Strong, or wear a moustachio as broad as Commissioner Waring's, or live in a flat instead of a wigwam?

There is a cross upon the high tower of the Presbyterian church which has been erected at Scarborough, Westchester county, in memory of the late ELLIOTT F. SREPARD, and was dedicated on Tuesday. Not very many years ago the cross could not have been put upon the ower, steeple, belfry, or any other part of a Presbyterian church. It was regarded as the "Popery." The change in this respect has been very marked within a generation. The cross is now to be seen, not only over Episcopallan churches, but also over those of many of the churches of nearly all Protestant communions. It has come to be generally regarded as the universal symbol of Christianity. It has stood for ages over all Roman Catholic places of worship. It is in the ancient catacombs of Rome. It is found among the bones or the askes of the martyra who were put to death in the early centuries of Christianity, and of those of the saints who fell asleep peacefully soon after the propagation of the Gospel of the Nazarene. High over the vast dome of St. Peter's in Rome shipes the Latin cross as it shone centuries ago, and as it had previously shone over the basilica erected on the same spot by Constanting, and as it had most likely shone earlier yet over the oratory of ANACLETUS, which stood there. High ove every Russian cathedral and church stands the Greek cross. You see the Catholic cross over Episcopalian churches in England as in this country. It now surmounts many a Protestant church of other denominations in the United

It is the sacred scaffold that once stood at a place called Golgotha.

The newsboys at Asbury Park must buy dollar badge and wear it, and must not cry their papers before 8 o'clock in the morning or at all on Sunday. The bootblacks at Asbury Park must pay a license tee of \$5 a year, as pro vided by the new ordinance adopted by the Borough Council. An organ grinder at Asbury Park must pay a license fee of \$10 a day, and is liable to a fine of \$50 for any violation of the ordinance. He may play only such tunes as are sceeptable to the Borough Council. Sweet By and By" has not yet been prohibited

We wish that some large-headed historian like the late Mr. THOMAS BUCKLE would take a house near Boss BRADLEY's, and write the history of the progress of civilization at Asbury Park, N. J., in the closing years of the nine centh century. The book would go, if it were well done. If the Boss himself had any humon n him, he would be the man to write it, after raking in the license fees from the gentle spirits who turn the handle of the hurdy-gurdy, or from those who shine 'em up.

In some of the grassy plats of the City Hall Park young trees ought to be planted that they may, in time, serve the purpose of those of the old ones which are withering. That nice little park has been the scene of many a romance and many a tragedy. 'Neath its umbrageous woods the yearnings of ardent souls have found voice; yonder a brave Yankee youth beheld his gibbet here our Revolutionary sires groaned under the cruelties of their bloody-handed British jailer: there the throngs of patriotic citizens assembled during the second war with England, when, once and again, the park blazed with illuminaions and the City Hall "looked like a sea of fire," around which were the words of our death-defving naval hero, "Don't give up the ship!" Here, long afterward, during the war of ecession, the appeals of eloquent orators were heard, and the gallant regiments held parade ere they marched to the battlefield, from which many of them never returned. The pageantry of generations is brought to the mind as one

treads this spot. For over a hundred years the City Hall Park has been by far the most interesting spot in all New York; and not until the history of our country is obliterated will the grand and the awful incidents that have occurred there ever be forgotten. It is a place to be visited by pil-grims from all parts of the land. We should think our school teachers would often marshal their scholars there and tell them there the tales of the elder New York.

The famous little park, as it appeared ninety years ago, was described by a writer as "this beautiful grove in the heart of the city, orna mental, healthful, and pleasant." Let the old trees be preserved. Let young ones be planted as the older fall into decay.

If the hosts of the Salvation Army are now to try to conquer China, under the leadership of the enthusiastic Fong Foo Sing, the had better learn to play upon other musical instruments than the bugle, the tamborine, and the drum. The Chinese have a musical system of their own, which they like far better than ours They have instruments the sounds of which are far more pleasant to their ears, made of stone, skins, wood, silk, and other material. Hearken to the rattle of the Chinese gong, the dulcet strains of the bamboo pipes, the soothing sounds of the silken-stringed kin, or the stroke of the hammer upon the stone pendent from the wooden frame of the king. These are among the instruments which the Salvation hosts must master before they invade China with a shout. The Chinese would fly in terror from most of the music of the Salvation Army, as they fled when cannonaded by the Japanese.

We may also say that it will not do for the Salvation hosts to circulate their War Cru in Chins when they invade that country. The Chinese have had all they want of that kind of

Two Who Never Pall, From the Topeka Daily Capitel.

I am not done with these thieves and disturber yet, and they will find before I am through with then that one woman and God are always auccessful.

By Jingo!

What's the matter with Jingo? Who is there to say The great American Eagle Gay ! What's the matter with Jingo! Who is there will shy Just because Old Glory Floats

What's the matter with Jingo? Who will dare to growi When the American people Mako

On High?

how17 What's the matter with Jingo ! Who's the man to shirk

Jerk ?

What's the matter with Jingo? Who is there to group When our Uncle Samuel

Throne? What's the matter with Jingo? Breathe there men to-day Who think this nation shouldn't

What's the matter with Jingo ?

The Red, White, and Riue Can lick the whole caboodie THE DUTT OF JURORS.

Governor Cornell Presents Some Striking Views on the Subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The United States Constitution provides that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed." The New York State Constitution also provides that "the trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law."

These sacred guarantees of our highest organic laws against the unjust tyranny of selfish and unscrupulous public officials over weak and orant unfortunates, who have been apprehended and charged with crime or misdemeanor should be faithfully maintained. The guilty should be punished and the innocent protected, but, above all, the trial by jury should be justly and honorably conducted, and this ancient right of liberty and justice ought not to be rendered a byword and reproach-a burleaque, even

in the eyes of the people. This community is just now shocked by the brutal treatment of many men called to serve as jurors in a case of peculiar interest. Were it only in this case that such an exhibition has occurred it might perhaps pass without serious comment, but unfortunately it is only a sample of what is of almost weekly recurrence. The shameful treatment by public officials of those drawn for jury service has become a gross and degrading scandal. No wonder that decent, self-respecting men seek every possible excuse to avoid jury duty. Besides the loss of time, they are liable to be insuited and degraded, or at least placed under suspicion, and their lives and families rendered both uncomfortable and unhappy.

Every juror takes a solemn oath to render just and honest verdict. Each juror has the same right to his own opinion as every other and all of the rest of his colleagues. If he canno with full and cheerful conscience, agree with the others, it is his sacred and imperative duty the orders, its his secretariate in the refuse to agree. No Judge has a right to command a minority to agree with the majority. When he does so he volates his duty and should be held strictly responsible.

Only a few years ago a foul murder was committed in this State, and the identity of the

mitted in this State, and the identity of the guilty murderer was clearly established. A serious question arose whether or not the terrible deed was premeditated, and was warmly contested. The jury, after very prolonged delay, finally rendered a vertilet of guilty in the first degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung. A motion for a new trial was denied and an appeal to the Governor for clemency was refused, and the prisoner was again sentenced to be hanged.

be hanged.

Subsequently another appeal for executive clemency revealed the fact that the jury had for a long time stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal; that after a tedious and acrimonious contest they finally compromised their differences by an agreement to convict, with a mutual pledge that they would, after conviction and sentence, unit in an appeal for commuta-

differences by an agreement to convict, with a mutual pledge that they would, after conviction and sentence, unite in an appeal for commutation to life imprisonment. The Governor was therefore compelled to grant commutation, and leave a red-handed murderer under life sentence and subject to the possibility of pardon by a future Governor.

This incident forcibly illustrated the danger and wrong of a cowardly surrender of judgment by individual jurors. So long as we require a unanimous verdict we must abide by the risk of disagreement. Until the laws are changed so as to provide for a majority verdict, magistrates have no right to force and frighten jurors to surrender their independent judgments.

In some of the most enlightened European countries juries are permitted to remain out only a limited time, and if they fall to agree within the time prescribed by law they must be discharged. Has the day not already come when our Legislature should consider some radical revision of our greatly abused jury system?

MAY 14, 1895.

Alonzo B. Cornell.

MAY 14, 1895. ALONZO B. CORNELL.

The Ascension of Jesus.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: I have always read with the deepest interest the articles in The Sun regarding the attitude of the Church toward the inspiration of the Bible, particularly as exemplified in the Newton and Briggs cases. Much has been written of late touching the resurrection of the physical body of Christ, but nothing has been said as to His ascension. though the latter is surely a corollary of the former. The teaching of the Christian Church is that the into heaven; yet many people, even among those who rend the lible constantly, may be surprised to learn that there is in the four gospels only the smallest foundation for this belief. Matthew and John, who being apostles, ought assuredly to have known more about it than the other evangelists, make no allu sion to the event. This may also be said of Mark, for, as is now well known, his gospel originally terminated at the eighth verse of the last chapter, the remaining twelve having been added by a later writer. A marginal note opposite verse 9 in the revised version of the New Testament states tha the concluding verses are not to be found in the old est Greek manuscripts. There remains, therefore only Luke, who was not an eyewitness, as Matthew and John must have been, but who writes (Chapter xxiv., 51). "He was parted from them [the apos ties) and carried up into heaven." Yet here again there is a significant marginal note in the revised ver-sion to the effect that "some ancient authorities omit 'and was carried up into heaven.'

Testament there are allusions to the ascension of Christ, particularly in the Acts (presumably written by Luke), but why is it that Matthew and John, actual eyewitnesses, according to Luke, avoid all mention

NEW YORK, May 2, 1895.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The other evening I saw Parkhurst and Goff together, and gazed at them for an hour or so. They continued in earnest con versation, and I was struck by the difference in the quality of the two men as indicated by their features and expression. God's face is not of a high type, morally or intellectually, but it is not sensual, like Parkhurst's, and is far more refined. Goff's suggesteraft and coming: Parkhurst's vanity and coarseness NEW YORK, May 14.

Are There Any "Knock-out Drope"? To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: From time to time irrests are made by policemen or detectives of "aus picious" characters, whose particularly suspicicharacteristic is the carrying of a vial containing
"knock-out drops." These, it is always added, are to
be examined chemically and the result submitted to judicial scrutiny, but it never is. The men are di charged, for these mythical "knock-out drops" have their existence in semational newspaper atorica. There is no such thing as a "knock-out drop,

What the police call "knock-out drops" are really small doses of diluted chloral, a sedative freely used by druggists everywhere, and a useful, harmless, and satisfactory drug for assuaging pain or producing sleep. When not taken to excess chloral is a good thing; abused, it is baneful, like tea, coffee, or tobacco. It is the peculiar belief of many New York city correspondents of out-of-town papers and of some of the
"prize" writers for the magazines, that every wayfarer in New York after the boar of nightfall who
wanders on to the Bowery or into any one of the
streets which latersect it is flable to be completely
overpowered and overcome by "knock-out drops"
adready administered under the form of beer or
whoskey by multiful and conscienceless berkeepers.
Many harrowing stories have been published of the
injurious effects of this simister agency for disabiling
a well-todo strater; and it is popularly supposed, in
come parts of the United States remove from radirects
and from telegraph connections, that there is a large
cruminal politacidor in New York which deals in
these of these, and a consuming in a year vast quan
their employment.

As a matter of fact, most of the vesseless. respondents of out-of-town papers and of some of the

"Knock-aud drops," consuming in a year vast quantities of these, and apreading navoe and injury from their employment."

As a matter of fact, most of the stories told about "knock-out drops" and their use in New York are pure fabrications. A condition of complete helpless-ness can be more surely attained by giving a man an ample supply of had whiskey than by any chemical exhibition of the supple supply of had whiskey than by any chemical complete supply of had whiskey than by any chemical exhibition of the supple supply of the whiskey than by any chemical results and the property of the supplementary part of town can do he fell work by supplementary part of town can do he fell work by supplementary part of town can do he fell work by supplementary part of two can do he fell work by supplementary of the supplementary in distanced pupils, sallow this will leave afterward, in distanced pupils, sallow the will leave afterward, in distance which is subject to revocation at any time. A man found in or in front of a salloon keeper has a license which is subject to revocation at any time. A man found in or in front of a salloon suffering from the effects of "knock-out drops" would probably be the means of directing police attention to that sallow and thus, ultimately causing the proprieture to lose his hears. A man frinking to excess provided be takes only whiskey—is not likely toget a salbon into any difficulty even flough his condition, as the result of many floations, is one of such abject health and the analysis of the series and magnetically well on take very nation stories of imaginative correspondents and magnetic writers about "knock out drops." They believe the writers about well not he work of mental and physical many grains of allowance t

"Knock-out drops"? There is no such thing. New York, May 11. MANHATTAS.

Genuine Civil Service Reform. From the Courier-Journal.

All the Presidential Post Offices in Kentucky, with

he exception of three Carlisle, Georgeto

don-are now in the hands of Democrata

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican State Convention in Oregon will be seld in Portland on May 22. State office chosen. A battle for control of the party machinery is probable between the free silver and sound money men, with the chances in favor of the former. At the recent Senatorial contest the free silver Republicans of Oregon were able to defeat Joseph N. Dolph for re-election. He voted on Oct. 30, 1893, to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman law. His Republican colleague from Oregon in the Senate was paired against it. The Populists polled 26,000 votes in oregon at the last election; the Republicans, 41,000 and the Democrats 17,500.

Hereafter Feb. 12 will be a public holiday in New York State. On Feb. 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born in La Rue county, Ky. His birthday is a legal born in La Ruo County, a.y. the Polish patriot, was born the same day of the same mosth as Lincoln. Ethan Alien, the American patriot, died on Feb. 18, and on that day in 1753, oddly enough, the first ugittve slave law was passed by Congress. Gov. Morten signed the bill making Lincoln's birthday a holiday on Nov. 11 the anniversary of the battle of Fonteney. May 11, the anniversary of the battle of Fontenoy.

William L. Strong has been a resident of New York or forty-two successive years. He had been a resident for forty-two successive years. He had been a resident of New York twenty-eight years when he was first a candidate for office in 1882, and though he has ap-pointed many non-residents, such steps have been taken, not at his own instance, but with the counsel of non-resident advisers.

The complication which has arisen over filling the racancy left by the expiration of Benator Higgins's term in Delaware will have probably the effect of making the United States Senate a vyte short when it reassembles in November. In view of the close di-vision between the members of the two parties a vision between the members of the two parties a single vote in the Senate may be of considerable im-portance, and it seems to be an odd circumstance that Delaware, which has been almost uniformly loyal for many years to the cause of Democracy, should failer when its aid would be of great benefit to Democratic fortunes. From 1852 to 1892, with only one break, Delaware was carried by the Democratic party in all Federal elections. In 1872 Horace Greeley, as Demo cratic candidate, fell 422 votes short of carrying the State, but its loss was attributable not to recruits to the Republican party, but to the fact that Charles O'Con-or, the straightout Democratic candidate for Presi-dent, drew off votes enough from the Greeley column to give the State to the Republicans. At the same ction, 1872, there was a Democratic Legislature Senate will have one.

Louis F. Payn, who has figured conspicuously is some of the investigations made at the instigation of Republican State Senators as a promoter of legisation, halls from the town of Chatham, in Colum politics for many years. In April, 1867, he was ap-pointed a harbor master by Gov. Fenton, and he held the place for three years. Later be became, by the appointment of President Grant, United States Marthal for the Southern District of New York.

By action of the Legislature, Johnstown, New York, By action of the Legislature, Johnstown, New York, is now a city with a charter, and ranks with Albany, Rochester, and Syracuse as a city of the second class. By the census of 1890 the population of Johnstown was 7,768. It has grown rapidly since. Its present population is about 12,000. At last year's election Mr. Morton received in Johnstown 1,520 votes; Senator Hill, 1,018; the temperance candidate, 187, and the Populist candidate, 12 votes. Usually Johnstown has been close, with a small Republican majority.

The silver coinage cranks, who are making consider serious barrier when they try to convince the Scandinavian farmers, who are numerous in many of the States in which the silver men have made the createst headway of late. There are 1,000,000 scandinavians in the United States and about 120,000 of them are voters. Their influence in politics is im portant, as they are most numerous in a few States and are not distributed throughout the country. There are more than 200,000 Swedes and Norwegians in the State of Minnesota. There are 100,000 Sweden in Illinois, 75,000 Norwegiana in Wisconsin, 15,000 Danes in Nebraska, 15,000 in Iowa, and 10,000 in Michigan. These Scandinavian voters are almost exclusively sound money men, and their influence in American politics in the Northwest has been considerable. They acted with the Republican party during and after the civil war. They supported Democrati candidates favoring a low tariff, and they are oppo tremists.

A fifth Judge of the Court of General Session rould avert the recurrence of any such deadlock as there has been in that court since January. A Gen ral Sessions Judge will be elected in November to fill the vacancy left by Judge Martine's death. For this vacancy Judge Allison, the Governor's appointee, is a candidate on the Republican ticket. For the fifth Judgeship, if the Legislature create it, Ernest Hall, also a candidate for Supreme Court Judge on the Re-

Daniel E. Finn, Assemblyman from the First district is a candidate for Senator in the Tenth district; Timo thy J. Campbell in the Twelfth, William H. Walker in the Thirteenth, and R. G. Monroe in the Fifteenth.

The seven members of the German-American Reform Union in the Ninth district held a commers on May 10. and listened to a speech in German by Prof. Balthasar Nicoli Lutjens on "Die Kaempfe der Gegenwart auf Politischen, Sozialem, und Geistigem Gebiete." The whole speech is in thirty-one parts, and the Profes is delivering it on the installment plan, one part each Assembly district, and the remaining one on Governor's Island. The city of Buffalo continues to present its claims as

a desirable convention city for either political party in 1899. A police census of Buffalo gives the present population as 835,709, an increase of 80,000 since 1890. If this enumeration was correct it puts Buffale shead of San Francisco, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New ns. Pittsburgh, Washington, Detroit, Milwauke and Louisville, and eighth on the list of American cities. The Republicans, who held their last National Convention in Minneapolis, are much more likely to look upon Buffalo with favor as a convention city than are the Democrata. The Democratic National Conven tion of 1896 will probably keep as far away from the city of Buffalo as it will from the Buffalo whose present administration makes the h national convention by the majority party in the United States a somewhat perfunctory affair in 1896.

John W. Marshall, Colonel and statesman, is talked of by Tenth district Republicans for the Congressions vacancy left by the death of Andrew J. Campbell. The ace is to be filled by election this year. John B. McGoldrick is a candidate on the Democratic side.

A new superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint has been appointed. He receives the same salary as the director of the United States Mint. The mint is one of the local institutions of Philadelphia though under Federal control. It was established in 1829, and when ever there is a change of superintendent Philadelphia is excited, though the political importance of the mint is inconsiderable. The holder of the office of superintendent however, has a social standing which could not be secured in any other way. He is invited to all the public receptions, the launching of new ships and boats, sculling contests, baseball matches, and fire drills, and his name is printed in large letters in the Philadelphia Directory.

Under the new apportionment of Senatorial dis-ricts the First, Second, and Fourth Assembly districts make up substantially the Fifth Senatorial; the Third and Seventh Assembly districts make up th Eleventh Senatorial; the Fifth, Sixth, and Tenth As sembly districts make up the Twelfth Senatorial: the Eighth and Ninth Assembly districts make up the Tairteenth Senatorial: the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Assembly districts make up the Fourteent Senatorial: the Eleventh and Twenty-first Assembly districts make up the Fifteenth Senatorial: the Thir-teenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Assembly districts make up the Sixteenth Senatorial; the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-third Assembly districts make up the Seventeenth Senatorial; the Twentieth and Twenty-second Assembly districts make up the Eighteenth Senatorial; the Twenty eighth Assembly is the Nineteenth Senatorial; the Twenty-fourth, Twen-ty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Assembly districts make up the Twentieth Senatorial; the present Twenty-seventh, I wenty minth, and Thirtleth Assembly districts make up the Twenty-first Senatorial.

Last winter in Washington an Indiana man of some prominence in his county politics, but withal a good deal of a yap, as a Boosier is pretty liable to be unless he has been away from his native heath for forty or fifty years, met a number of statesmen, and, on better acquaintance, he joined them one night in the national game.

He hung to it nobly for several hours, and went to his bearding house a financial wreck. The next night, with a reimbursed exchequer, he tackled the game again, and went to his boarding house after it was over in much the same fix as the

The third night he went after it again, and the statesmen were tickled beyond expression by the soft mark that the gods had put in their path, and the

Hooser went to his boarding house feeling no better because he was getting used to it. On the fourth night he was there again, but he refused to take his place at the board when called

"Come on," coaxed the hungry crowd. "Nice half dol-lars for entress and jack pots for dessert. Come on."
"No, gentlemen," he said, with a firm shake of his